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http://www.w3.org/TR/SOAP-dsig/, for more information about using SOAP messages in this manner.) --

Map  
6/19/09  
Please replace the paragraph on Page <sup>26</sup>22, lines <sup>14-19</sup>8-10 with the following marked-up replacement paragraph:

-- The "InUpdateUserProfileRequest" message 518 is analogous to the "InCreateUserProfileRequest" message 510, and uses the same parameters in this example. The "UpdateUserProfile" operation 560 receives the "InUpdateUserProfileRequest" message 518, and responds with an "OutUpdateUserProfileResponse" message 520 that is analogous to the "OutCreateUserProfileResponse" message 512. In the example, this output message 512 returns a Boolean value indicating whether the profile ~~creation~~ update was successful or not. --

Please replace the paragraph that begins on Page 29, line 15 and carries over to Page 30, line 13 with the following marked-up replacement paragraph:

-- Preferably, the authentication token generated in Block 610 is generated as an XML fragment, which can then be included in a SOAP message header. In this manner, user identities may be relayed when accessing web services. Refer to the discussion of the sample SOAP message 700 in Figs. 7A and 7B, which shows how a digital signature is included in a SOAP header using XML syntax. (As shown therein, the digital signature tokens use a qualified namespace, and are therefore preceded by the letters "ds".) Authentication systems and policy systems may be bound to service operations using the SOAP header as well. WSDL descriptions preferably model operations as a combination of a SOAP header and body. That is, all

Serial No. 10/047,811

-3-

Docket RSW920010199US1